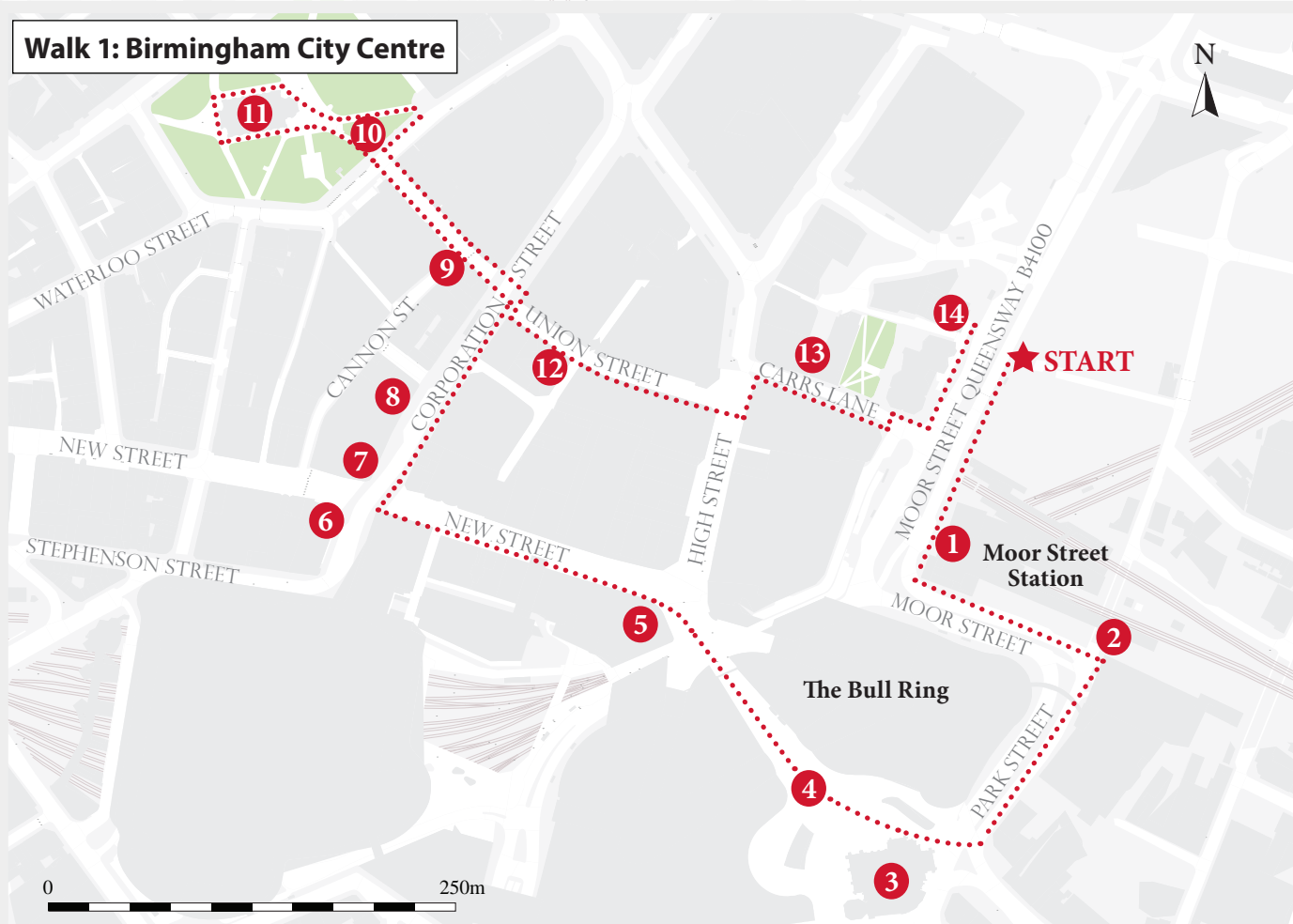


Walk 1: Birmingham City Centre



1 Old Moor Street Station



Old Moor Street Station opened in 1909. It was designed by W. Y. Armstrong and built of brick, partially faced with terracotta tiles and stone dressings, with steel and glazed roofs.

During the 1960s Old Moor Street Station became rundown, and in the mid 1980s a new station was built to replace it. In 1988 the 'Moor Street Station Historical Society' was formed to save the, by then, dilapidated old station. Teams of volunteers restored the station every weekend and as a result of their hard work the station became Grade II listed in 1998.

2 Moor Street Goods Station

Moor Street Goods Station, which opened in 1909, was built on steep terrain on two levels, with metal goods sheds overlying two masonry sheds. Designed by L.G. Mouchel, the Goods Station is an early example of a reinforced concrete technique pioneered by Francois Hennebique. Lifts lowered wagons from the platforms to the lower levels of the sheds. Fish, fruit and vegetables were the main produce handled at the Goods Station for distribution to local markets, such as the Bullring. The metal sheds were removed in 1975 and Shed A was demolished in 2000 to make way for the bus mall. Only the ground floor of Shed B now survives, along with its original entrances on Park and Allison Streets.



3 Parish Church of St Martin, Bull Ring



St Martins (Grade II listed) was the original parish church for Birmingham. It was enlarged during the medieval period but demolished in 1873 to be rebuilt with a window designed by Edward Burne-Jones and made by William Morris. This was the only window in the church to survive World War II bombing. Four medieval tomb effigies survive within the church dating between c. 1325 (the oldest surviving monument in the city) and c. 1500.

4 The Monument to Lord Nelson



This bronze monument to Lord Horatio Nelson (Grade II listed), by Sir Richard Westmacott, was erected in 1809, making Birmingham the first place in the country to raise a statue to Nelson's memory following his death in 1805. The statue features Nelson standing in uniform, his outstretched arm resting on an anchor, with the prow of a miniature man-of-war, the HMS Victory, behind him. The statue forms the centrepiece of Birmingham's annual Trafalgar Day commemoration.

5 The Rotunda



This twenty-four storey cylindrical office tower was designated a Grade II listed building because of its uniqueness in Britain as a simple form which demonstrated a move towards the simple shapes found in 1960s art. The building was designed by local architect James Roberts and construction began in 1960; interestingly, each floor was built at ground level then jacked up one floor at a time.

6 No. 128 New Street



The former bank (Grade II listed) was built between 1867–69 and was designed by Edward Holmes. The ground floor exterior has banded ashlar blocks and a central entrance within a porch with coupled granite Ionic columns. Inside, the banking hall has arcaded windows separated by giant Corinthian-type pilasters, while the ceiling is decorated with deep recessed panels and a central coved glazed roof.

7 Nos. 1–7 Corporation Street



A Grade II five storey commercial building, built c. 1880 and comprised of limestone ashlar blocks with a slate mansard roof. The architectural style of the building can be described as a Free-style composition with a mixture of Hispanic and Elizabethan details.

8 Nos. 9–13 Corporation Street



A Grade II listed three-storey commercial building built c. 1880. The building is constructed with limestone ashlar blocks and built in the Free-style architectural design with a Venetian-style attic storey.

9 No. 10 Cherry Street



The Grade II listed building was built between 1881–82 in an Arts and Crafts style by J. L. Ball. It was his first independent work. No. 10 Cherry Street is a red brick four-storey building with an attic and a tile roof.

10 Burnaby Obelisk, St Philip's Churchyard B2



The Burnaby Obelisk is of late 19th-century date and is made of Portland stone. The obelisk is a monument to F. G. Burnaby (1842–1885), a British Army intelligence officer whose exploits captured the imagination of the Victorians. He unsuccessfully stood for the Birmingham parliamentary seat in 1880 and 1885.

11 The Cathedral Church of St Phillip



The Grade I listed church of St Philip was consecrated in 1715, although the tower was not completed until 1725. It was raised to cathedral status in 1905. The church is a classic example of the English Baroque architectural style. The major internal furnishings are the 1715 organ-case, the wrought-iron chancel rails and the stained glass windows of 1885–97, designed by Sir Edward Burne-Jones and made by William Morris.

12 City Arcade, Union Street



Built between 1898–1901, the arcade (Grade II listed) was designed by T.W.F Newton and Cheattle. The gabled façade has three storeys adorned with decorative terracotta tiles, plus an attic. The entrance consists of a large central arch flanked by polygonal turrets terminating in cupolas with windows and buttresses decorated with scrolls. The interior of the arcade has a green faience tile balustrade.

13 Former Powell's Gun Shop, 35–37 Carrs Lane



This Grade II listed building was designed in a continental Gothic style in 1860 by Charles Edge. The gun shop is integral to Birmingham's role and importance in the specialist gun trade. Powell's was a major gun manufacturer in the 19th century and made guns for the Napoleonic wars and for the American Civil War and patented a number of inventions.

14 Church of St Michael



The Grade II listed church was built c. 1800 and was originally a dissenting chapel. Prior to the church a meeting house occupied the site. The church has a Classical gable end with three bays and the central bay has coupled Ionic pilasters and a moulded pediment above with the entablature of 'ST MICHAELS CATHOLIC CHURCH'. The entrance porch has three round headed arches.